

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1846.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4410. 號八十月八年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.

日十初月七年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. HARRIS, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. 3. SAMPSON, LEE & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—Sutton, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDGE & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manilla, C. HENNING & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
Reserve Fund, \$500,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SAMPSON, Esq.  
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.  
W. B. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK. A. McIVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, .. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, .. EWMY CAMERON, Esq.  
London Bankers.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

## BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.  
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell at Low Prices a Small Invoice of LADIES' JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.—Inspection is invited.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public of Hongkong that he has just received by Steamers *Athol* and *Cassandra*, one of the best selections of BRANDY and FRENCH WINES, such as Chateau Lafite, Chateau Leoville, Fichon Longueville, Chateau Latour, Chateau Larose, plums and quarts, &c.  
BRANDY.—Robin Frères, blue, red and white caps.  
LIQUEURS from Bordeaux, Curacao, Anisette, &c., &c.  
A List of Prices can be obtained on application.  
O. L. THEVENIN,  
44, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

A SMALL Twin Screw STEAM LAUNCH, 35 Feet Long, Built by FORBES of London. For further particulars apply to Captain CLARE, on Board British Bark *Nimrod*,  
Hongkong, July 20, 1877.

## For Sale.

### SAYLE & Co.

#### SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

ON and after MONDAY, August 13th, We shall offer the remaining portion of our SUMMER STOCK at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A few pieces of SOILED SILKS MARKED, less than Lining Prices, 20 Cents per Yard.

A nice Assortment of NEW FANCY DRESS SILKS, at 75 Cents per Yard.

Japanese POPLINS, at 25 Cents per Yard.

New White WASHING DRESS GOODS, 15 Cents, worth double.

New Colours PLAIN ORGANDI MUSLINS, 25 Cents per Yard.

Figured and Striped MUSLINS, 15 Cents per Yard.

White Striped MUSLINS, slightly Soiled—were 45 Cents, will be Sold at 15 Cents per Yard.

Batistes, French Printed CAMBRICS, Hollands and Dress Lawns much reduced.

Fancy Striped GRENADINES at about Half Price.

We shall include in this Extraordinary Sale a few pieces of AUTUMN DRESS GOODS at a proportionate reduction.

WASHING CUSTUMES, ready-made, from \$2.00.

Richly Embroidered HOLLAND and other CUSTUMES, from \$3.00.

A part of our Stock of Baby-Linen and Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING will be very much reduced.

BOY'S SUITS at about Half Price.

100 Doz. Ladies' Hem-stitched HAND-KEROCHIEFS, some slightly Soiled worth buying.

Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, FICHUS, &c., must be cleared.

A Lot of Ladies' Soiled KID BOOTS, will be Sold at \$1.00 per Pair.

Several Thousand Yards of ODDS and ENDS, and various useful Remnants at Half usual Price.

A Lot of various Colours and Sorts of SILK and other TRIMMINGS at a quarter of original price.

Twenty-five Dozen of Ladies' SILK UMBRELLAS, at \$2.00 each.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY will be carried on as usual.

Much disappointment to many intending Buyers was caused through the closing of last Summer's Sale without published notice.

We now beg to notify—this Sale will positively Close on September 1st, 1877.

SAYLE & Co.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
and Stanley Street, Hongkong.

## FOR SALE.

### CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

#### Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

### CHAMPAGNE 1874,

#### REIDSTECK & Co.'s

#### MONOPOLE.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

## NOW READY.

### A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE

#### CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I.

A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

#### SATURDAY,

the 25th day of August, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 45, Wyndham St.,—

The whole of the Household FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Crimson Rep Covered Drawing Room Suite, Blackwood Carved Marble-top Centre Table and Teapoy, Blackwood Chairs, English-made Walnut Cheffonier with Glass, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Pictures, Bronzes, Vases, Gasaliers and Turkish Carpets.

Dining Table, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Side Board, Whatnots, Glassware and Plated Ware.

Damask Covered Bedroom Suite, Ningpo Inlaid Table, Morocco Covered Iron Lounge, American-made Bedstead, Wardrobes, Marble-top Tables, Washstand, Toilet Table and Glass, Writing Tables, Cheval Glass, Chest of Drawers, &c., &c., &c.

A Cottage PIANO, by Schuler.

And,

One AVIARY.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Friday, the 24th Instant.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1877.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

### NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPARD and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
THOMAS JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 3% or \$2.25 per SHARE, Declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, CLUB CHAMBERS, on WEDNESDAY, August 22nd, 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd Instant, both days included.

By Order of the Board,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1877.

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of the Business Contributed for the Half-year ended June 30th, 1877, on or before the 31st Instant, on which Date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 18, 1877.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having

been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of Messrs HOBOKEN DE BIE & TORLEY of ROTTERDAM, call attention to the high quality of their GENEVA.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

## Intimations.

### CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Confirming the Special Resolution passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held This Day.

By Order,  
W. B. RAY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

### CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 3.15 p.m., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to alter the 5th Article of the Company's Memorandum of Association in such manner as to provide for a subdivision of the Company's existing Shares and a division of its Capital into Shares of One-third the amount fixed by the said Memorandum of Association; and to take into consideration further Special Resolutions to alter Articles 31 and 75 of the Company's Articles of Association in the manner required by the said alteration of the Memorandum of Association.

By Order,  
W. B. RAY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

### HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

#### ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Office, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

### PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

#### NOTICE.

THE DEPARTURE of the Company's S. S. "CHINA" has been POSTPONED to the 30th Instant, at 3 p.m.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 14, 1877.

### THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHEW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, payable either here, in London, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

### THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to remind his Customers and the Public Generally that he still CARRIES on his PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS in No. 3 A, LOWER WYNDHAM STREET, and that he has no connection whatever with the Establishment recently opened in Queen's Road, under the Name and Style of ARON & Co.

AFONG,  
No. 3 A, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, August 18, 1877.

## Intimations.

### DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

#### RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co.,  
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he will be ABSENT from HONGKONG until further notice.

Hongkong, August 4, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHEW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 16th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer

"LEYTE"

will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 20th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

#### FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Steamship

"MACTAN"

will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 9, 1877.

## NOTICE.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"TIBRE"

Comdt. DE GIRARD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1877.

## NOTICE.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"TIGER"

Comdt. LOREMER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1877.

## Sailing Vessels.

#### FOR MELBOURNE &amp



## Mails.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 21st August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1877. au22



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London, ALSO, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship HINDOSTAN, Captain ROSS, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent. Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au25

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer OHINA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 29th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au20

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MA CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1877.

## Insurances.

## HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE Co. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to Issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. au26

## THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Taels Two Million, in 1,000 shares of Taels 2,000 each. PAID UP CAPITAL—Taels Six Hundred Thousand, or Taels 600 per share.

## PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)  
M. S. GUNAR, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)  
JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)  
E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)  
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster & Co.)  
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

BANKERS. HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANCHES. LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENTS. At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1876-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Taels 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premium or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allot to me ..... Shares in the above Company, and ..... agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to .....; and ..... agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

Shanghai, June 16, 1877. ool

## THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555 1/2.

Directors.

LEE SENG, of the Lai Hing Firm.  
CHAN SHING LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.  
WONG YIK FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Firm.

LEE YEE, of the Yee On Firm.  
FONG SOO YU, of the Tung Sang Wo Firm.  
WONG PAK CHONG, of the San Tye Lee Firm.  
PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Street.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877. au1

## Insurances.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGES FOR POLICY TAXES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, January 8, 1878.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

NOS. 4, and 5, PRINCE TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

TO LET. THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street. The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street. Possession from 1st September next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET. HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDG. "Blissville," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

## Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs, Albums, Frames, &c., &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Kassel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 23, 1877.

## Now Ready.

## 'THE CHINA REVIEW,' No. 6, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS. Review of a Chinese Manuscript New Testament. A Legend of the T'ang Dynasty. Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. (Continued from page 318.) The Tang Hsu Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel. Ancient Peking. Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from page 285.) Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Collectanea Bibliographica. Notes and Queries. Inheritance and "Patris Potestas" in China. Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China. Chinese Novels. A Difficult Character. Chinese Oleo-resin Enamel. Russian Sinologists. The Eight Genii. The Flesh of Hare. Seeds of Sorghum. Ambed Oil and Sandalwood. Enamels.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

## AH YON, SHIP'S COMPASS AND STEVEDORE.

No. 37, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## K'WONG HING CHEUNG &amp; Co., COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr. AYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 67, Praya, or to Mr. YAT JAC, at 80, King Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mc19

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1877, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a fifty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office.

## Intimations.

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohul Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Donam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Chooing; Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yuen Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ohun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chfoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Loong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.



## Intimations.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

OHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies. Countries not in the Union:—The chief countries not in the Union are: The Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters,	16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Letters,	12	22
Registration,	8	12
Newspapers,	2	4
Books & Patterns,	4	6

Aspinwall, Panama:—

Letters,	18	34	38
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters,	12	16	20
Registration,	8	12	12
Newspapers,	2	4	6
Books & Patterns,	4	6	8

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti:—

Letters,	14	34	38
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,	80	46	50
Newspapers,	6	6	8
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12
Registration,	12	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	6	8

W. Indies (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, La Guayra, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters,	26	34	38
Newspapers,	6	4	6
Books & Patterns,	14	8	10
Registration,	12	8	8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Mozambique (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 9; Books and Patterns, 4.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....

Between the above by Contract Mail,.....

Letters, 2 8 2 2

Newspapers, 4 8 2 2

Books & Patterns, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of the newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs. Illustrations of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing, wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, for above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate, or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed or wholly engraved or wholly lithographed, or be wholly sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 8. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing, wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet,

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or tins of paint, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and white silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post, and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 29. Adelaide, Oct. 1. Dec. 13. Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24. 1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12. Melbourne, Nov. 8. Jan. 13. Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippines Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any case to letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the same Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose. Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets. The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom, via Marseilles by French Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will be taken in full of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.  
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with names of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.  
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and return fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.  
The English Mail.  
The French Mail.  
In the N.E. Monsoon.  
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.  
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either waxen or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch, even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.  
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

5. The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

6. Patterns.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £2.....18 cents.  
" £5....." 86  
" £10....." 54  
" £20....." 42  
" £50....." 30  
Local Money Orders.  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50....." 30

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

10.—Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

11.—Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

August 17, 1877.

Letts. Page.	
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## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
  5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>							
Beaulieu	4	Brit.	390	Aug. 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yama & S. F. de	Mails, 80th
Chiba	3	Amer.	3836	Aug. 16	P. M. S. Co.	Coast Ports	To-day
Douglas	5	Brit.	884	Aug. 16	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Manila	To-day
Esmeralda	5	Brit.	335	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
Leyte	5	Span.	331	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
Maotian	4	Span.	312	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
Malacca	4	Brit.	1044	Aug. 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-morrow
Noma	2	Brit.	606	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
Oceanic	2	Brit.	2949	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
Penedo	5	Brit.	652	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
Rajasthanian	5	Brit.	1009	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
Tibet	5	Brit.	786	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
Tintern Abbey	4	Brit.	334	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
W. Cores de Vries	4	Brit.	286	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
Yotting	4	Brit.	286	Aug. 16	McG. Heaton	Manila	K'long Dock
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>							
A. S. Davis	4	Amer.	1399	June 19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Abelady	4	Brit.	735	Aug. 5	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Adolph	3	Brit.	887	Aug. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Foochow	
Alice Mary	3	Brit.	361	Aug. 8	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Anad	3	Brit.	468	Aug. 7	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Annie S. Hall	2	Amer.	455	Aug. 16	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Antipodes	2	Brit.	592	Aug. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Augusta	4	Brit.	1031	July 13	Melchers & Co.		
Augusta	4	Brit.	210	Aug. 11	Stemmen & Co.		
Batavia	4	Brit.	368	Aug. 11	Stemmen & Co.		
Benefactor	4	Amer.	596	July 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Bon Accord	4	Brit.	308	July 18	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Bonita	4	Brit.	341	Aug. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Brisbane	4	Brit.	394	July 28	Russell & Co.		
Bua Pan	4	Brit.	575	July 6	Rozario & Co.		
Caldew	3	Brit.	482	July 22	Chinese		
Canton	2	Brit.	779	June 22	Chinese		
Canton	3	Brit.	373	July 30	Stemmen & Co.		
Capella	2	Brit.	307	Aug. 9	H. Kier & Co.		
Catherine Marden	4	Brit.	287	Aug. 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Charles Marden	4	Brit.	368	Aug. 9	Landstein & Co.		
Charon Wattana	2	Brit.	656	Aug. 12	Chinese		
Chang Soon	4	Brit.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chili	4	Brit.	445	July 30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Christiana A. P.	3	Brit.	300	July 29	Remedios & Co.		
Commissary	4	Brit.	898	July 13	Melchers & Co.		
Deutschland	4	Brit.	269	Aug. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
E. von Beaulieu	4	Brit.	336	Aug. 6	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Echo	4	Brit.	369	Aug. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Edinburgh Castle	3	Brit.	827	July 31	Melchers & Co.		
Emily Chaplin	2	Brit.	733	July 31	Melchers & Co.		
Emma	3	Brit.	338	Aug. 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Escort	3	Amer.	636	July 11	Order		
Florence Bailey	4	Amer.	121	Aug. 11	Order		
Formosa	4	Brit.	282	Aug. 7	Melchers & Co.		
Friedrich	4	Brit.	694	July 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Galatea	2	Dut.	1296	July 30	Order		
Genevieve	3	Brit.	769	July 25	Landstein & Co.		
G. go	6	Brit.	658	July 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Geo. Orshaw	3	Brit.	456	July 17	H. Kier & Co.		
Glamorganshire	2	Brit.	479	July 18	Tack Mee		
Glory	3	Amer.	1200	July 5	Meyer & Co.		
Gold Hunter	3	Brit.	698	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Gramere	3	Brit.	272	Aug. 6	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Gustav Adolf	4	Brit.	354	Aug. 17	Wiel & Co.		
Gustav and Marie	1	Amer.	1105	Aug. 12	Order		
H. S. Sanford	3	Brit.	1506	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Harkinger	3	Brit.	266	Aug. 9	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hansa	3	Brit.	820	July 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ides of the South	3	Amer.	710	July 7	Order		
Jas. S. Stone	4	Brit.	758	July 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Jubilee	4	Brit.	765	July 11	Meyer & Co.		
Jylland	4	Dan.	267	Aug. 15	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Kalaw	4	Brit.	799	July 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Khedive	4	Brit.	400	Aug. 9	Order		
Kim Yong Tye	2	Siam.	320	Aug. 18	Tack Mee		
Kronprinzessen	3	Dan.	344	Aug. 6	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Krung Thep	2	Siam.	488	July 30	Stemmen & Co.		
Loiterer	3	Amer.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Co.		
Lord Macaulay	3	Brit.	847	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Loweswater	2	Brit.	603	July 31	Borneo Company, Limited		
Maid Marian	2	Brit.	298	July 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Malpu	4	Brit.	374	July 27	Holiday, Wigg & Co.		
Maria	3	Brit.	472	July 27	Carlitz & Co.		
May Queen	3	Brit.	629	July 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Mersa	3	Brit.	447	Aug. 17	Order		
Michelle Selahai	1	Siam.	570	Aug. 10	Tack Mee		
Morning Star	2	Siam.	693	July 30	Captain		
Nimrod	3	Brit.	486	July 12	Carlitz & Co.		
Notre D. de la Garde	4	Brit.	210	Aug. 9	Wiel & Co.		
Onward	3	Brit.	381	Aug. 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Orion	3	Brit.	458	Aug. 11	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pavilion	7	Brit.	250	July 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pelham	4	Brit.	729	July 24	Meyer & Co.		
Ponahaw	7	Amer.	656	July 30	Russell & Co.		
Polyneia	7	Brit.	985	June 16	Meyer & Co.		
Presto	3	Brit.	388	July 30	Meyer & Co.		
Pym	3	Brit.	558	July 29	Russell & Co.		
Quickstep	4	Amer.	826	July 27	Russell & Co.		
Robt. Henderson	3	Brit.	558	June 9	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Rosa Boettcher	4	Brit.	398	Aug. 12	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Rosina	4	Amer.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Saracen	4	Brit.	1400	Aug. 10	Russell & Co.		
Scindia	4	Brit.	874	July 12	Chinese		
Seamen's Bride	2	Siam.	814	Aug. 26	Stemmen & Co.		
Spinaway	3	Brit.	1438	Aug. 9	Messageries Maritimes		
St. Elmo	4	Brit.	388	Aug. 13	Carlitz & Co.		
St. Idene	4	Brit.	298	Aug. 14	Carlitz & Co.		
St. Joseph	4	Brit.	769	Aug. 15	Chinese		
Star Queen	2	Brit.	1068	July 11	Messageries Maritimes		
Sydenham	7	Amer.	645	Aug. 16	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Thomas Fletcher	2	Amer.	1229	Aug. 17	Messageries Maritimes		
Titan	2	Brit.	680	July 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Twilight	4	Brit.	779	Aug. 7	Melchers & Co.		
Ullock	1	Brit.	322	Aug. 11	Landstein & Co.		
Vesta	3	Brit.	679	Aug. 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Victoria	4	Brit.	819	Aug. 6	Wiel & Co.		
Warrior	1	Amer.	424	July 30	Olyphant & Co.		
William Cobb	3	Brit.	456	Aug. 11	Rozario & Co.		
Winlow	3	Brit.	723	Aug. 7	Meyer & Co.		
Woodhall	1	Brit.	1180	July 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Zamora	3	Brit.	1180	July 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>							
Charley	4	Brit.	600	Aug. 10	Chinese		
Christian	4	Brit.	200	Aug. 10	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Eudoxie Adolphe	4	Brit.	254	Aug. 11	Carlitz & Co.		
Jacatra	4	Brit.	810	Aug. 12	Stemmen & Co.		
Malvina	4	Brit.	486	Aug. 13	Wiel & Co.		
Samoa	4	Brit.	395	Aug. 9	Russell & Co.		
Wm. Phillips	4	Amer.	925	Aug. 9	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
<b>CANTON</b>							
Ningpo	4	Brit.	761	Aug. 16	Stemmen & Co.		

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Hart	6	British	gun vessel	461	4	120	Aug. 7	Garbutt
Lal Tia	2	British	gun vessel	1200	4	160	July 17	Herb. J. G. Garbutt
Maipie	5	British	gun vessel	774	8	160	July 17	Herb. J. G. Garbutt
Messance	0	British	military hospital	2691	0	0	July 25	John M. Stokes
Macdon	5	British	gun vessel	490	4	60	July 25	Rapallo
Peking	7	British	transport	1200	2	100	Aug. 18	F. Amey
Tejo	7	British	gun vessel	400	2	100	Aug. 18	Cornwallis Watson
Victor Emmanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	1000	Aug. 18	Cornwallis Watson

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, August 18, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Parcel. Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . .	300	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . . .	160	140	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160	150	尾龍扒肉
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150	140	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . .	160	150	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . .	100	90	湯牛肉
" Steak, . . . .	160	150	牛腩
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250	牛腩
" " corned, . . . .	320	300	鹹牛腩
" Head, . . . .	600	500	牛頭
" Heart, . . . .	150	140	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . . .	110	100	牛肩
" Feet, . . . .	50	40	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . .	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, . . . .	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	400	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . lb.	300	280	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . .	180	170	金華火腿
" English, . . . .	360	340	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . .	270	250	羊排
" Leg, . . . .	270	250	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . . .	180	140	羊手
" Liver, . . . .	200	150	羊肝
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	60	50	豬臟
" Feet, . . . .	100	90	豬脚
" Fry, . . . .	110	100	豬雜
" Head, . . . .	90	80	豬頭
" Heart, . . . .	80	40	豬心
" Kidneys, . . . .	80	70	豬腰
" Livers, . . . lb.	100	80	豬肝
Fork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140	豬排
" Corned, . . . .	180	130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . .	150	140	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . .	110	100	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	340	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . .	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . .	80	70	羊腰
Sucking Pigs, . . . .	1750	1000	豬仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	140	120	猪核
Veal, . . . .	140	120	牛仔肉
Poultry.			生口
Capon, . . . .	catty	250 240	鐵雞
Ducks, . . . .	catty	120 110	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . .	doz.	100 —	雞蛋
" Duck . . . .	"	100 —	鴨蛋
" Salt . . . .	"	120 —	鹹蛋
Fowls, . . . .	catty	180 160	雞
Geese, . . . .	"	120 110	鵝
Partridges, . . . .	each	350 320	鵪鶉
Pheasants, Canton, . . pair	"	\$1.70 —	山鵪鶉
Pigeons, . . . .	each	150 140	白鴿
Quail, . . . .	"	140 —	鴿
Rabbits, . . . .	"	700 600	家兔
Turkeys, Cook, . . catty	"	655 600	火雞
" Hen, . . . .	"	450 400	火雞
Fish.			海魚
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred		300 200	肚魚
Bream, . . . .	catty	60 50	鯽魚
Codfish, . . . .	"	180 —	鱈魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . lb.	"	160 150	鹹鱈魚
Crabs, . . . .	catty	400 300	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . .	"	120 110	墨魚
Dace, . . . .	"	120 110	沙丁魚
Dog Fish, . . . .	"	110 90	狗魚
Eels, Congor . . . .	"	120 110	海蛇
" White . . . .	"	320 —	白鰻
" Yellow . . . .	"	800 —	黃鰻
File Fish, . . . .	"	90 80	刺皮魚
Fresh Fish, Large . . . .	"	110 100	鮮魚
" Small . . . .	"	80 70	鮮魚
Frogs, . . . .	"	250 190	田雞
Garoupa, . . . .	"	350 300	石斑
" Large . . . .	"	800 241	龍黃
Herrings, . . . .	"	80 50	煙黃
" smoked . . . .	box	\$1.00 —	鹹黃
King Crab, . . . .	each	800 200	鹹蟹
Labrus, . . . .	catty	120 90	黃生
Live Fish, . . . .	"	130 120	龍蝦
Lobsteins, . . . .	"	200 180	龍蝦
Mackerel, . . . .	"	90 60	鹹魚
Mango Fish, . . . .	"	130 120	馬鮫魚
Mullet, . . . .	"	100 90	鱖魚
Parrot Fish, . . . .	"	180 140	錦魚
Perch, . . . .	"	130 100	頭魚
Pike, . . . .	"	130 110	鱸魚
Pomfret, . . . .	"	200 180	鰻魚
" Black . . . .	"	160 140	黑明
Prawns, . . . .	"	450 400	明蝦
Ray, . . . .	"	70 60	琵琶
Rock Fish, . . . .	"	100 90	石狗魚
Roach, . . . .	"	120 100	石鱖
Salmon, Canton, . . . .	"	150 130	鮭魚
Salt Fish, . . . .	"	140 100	鹹魚



## Intimations.

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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. **ESMERALDA**, FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Under-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Goods remaining in store after the 19th instant will be subject to rent.

A. MacG. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877. au19

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. **Burmese** having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Under-signed, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 19th instant will be subject to rent. Optional Goods will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-day, the 19th inst. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au20

GERMAN STEAMER **CASSANDRA**, LANGER, Master, FROM LONDON via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Under-signed, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 20th instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until 6 o'clock To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au20

GERMAN BARK **ADOLPH**, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 3, 1877.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The German Steamship **"HESPERIA"**, JOHANNSEN, Master, shortly expected from SINGAPORE, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 18, 1877.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

MATTHEWS, American ship, Capt. John C. Daves.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wielers & Co.

ANTWERP, British barque, Capt. Atkins.—Melchers & Co.

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalargy.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PERSHAW, British barque, Captain John S. Airey.—Meyer & Co.

NIMROD, British barque, Capt. Clark.—Captain.

PILGRIM, American ship, Capt. F. Foulle.—Order.

SONDIA, British ship, Capt. Lightbody.—Russell & Co.

FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. Schwoer.—Melchers & Co.

SABAGEN, British ship, Captain Le Boeuf.—Captain.

ULIOCK, British barque, Captain A. P. Goodman.—Borneo Co.

ANNE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. Chas. E. Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

ABERLADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 17, **Michelle Selahin**, Danish barque, 447, O. Gerstenberg, Tourn Aug. 13, Sugar and General.—ORDER.

Aug. 17, **Gustav and Maria**, German ship, 354, P. Doose, Halphong Aug. 9, Rice and General.—WIELER & Co.

Aug. 17, **Bonita**, German 3-m. schooner, 341, H. Hehr, Halphong Aug. 14, General.—EDWARD BEHRENDSEN & Co.

Aug. 18, **Gloria**, Siamese barque, 479, T. Thompson, Tourn Aug. 13, General.—TACK MEZ.

Aug. 18, **Yesso**, British steamer, 559, S. Asher, Fookchow Aug. 15, Amy 18, and Swatow 17, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Aug. 18, **Haloog**, British steamer, 277, J. O. Abbott, Tamsui Aug. 14, and Amy 16, Tea and Sundries.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Aug. 19, **Sun Kee**, Chinese R.C., from SINGAPORE.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18, **F. P. Litchfield**, for Victoria, B.O. 18, **Young Siam**, for Bangkok. 18, **Djemnah**, for Marseilles, &c. 18, **Douglas**, for Coast Ports. 18, **Emeralda**, for Manila. 18, **Commissary**, for Batavia.

OLEARED. Canton, for Newchwang. **Alce Mary**, for Fookchow. **Gustav Adolph**, for Newchwang. **Norma**, for Swatow. **Maipu**, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVED. Per **Yesso**, from Coast Ports, Messrs Brush, Nicholas, Da Silva, 2 Europeans deck, and 40 Chinese.

Per **Michelle Selahin**, from Tourn, 125 Chinese.

Per **Bonita**, from Halphong, 3 Chinese.

Per **Gloria**, from Tourn, 6 Chinese.

DEPARTED. Per **Djemnah**, for Saigon, 3 Chinese; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb and 3 children, Messrs Schneider, Pandorf, Guillemot, and Fovles.—From Shanghai: for Marseilles, Messrs Solit, Walker, Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie.—From Yokohama: for Marseilles, Messrs Riske, Perry, and Gordon.

Per **Emeralda**, for Manila, Mr. Hammond, and 4 Chinese.

Per **Douglas**, for Coast Ports, 6 Europeans, and 300 Chinese.

TO DEPART. Per **Norma**, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS. The Siamese barque **Gloria** reports: First part of passage light variable winds and fine weather, latter part equally with heavy rain.

The British steamer **Yesso** reports: Fookchow to Swatow fresh N.E. winds and fine with high sea. Swatow to Hongkong fresh Southerly winds and equally with high sea and heavy rain. In Fookchow:—Sra. Stentor, Lorne, Thingalla, and Europe. In Amy:—Sra. Namoa, in Swatow:—Sra. Caribbrocks, Convolation, Shantung, and Fookchow, and H. M. S. **Hornet** and **Nassau**.

The British steamer **Haloog** reports: Left Tamsui August 14th and Amy 16th, experienced fresh E.S.E., S., and South-westerly winds with frequent heavy squalls of wind and rain. 6.20 p.m. August 17th passed a man-of-war bound North.

The German ship **Gustav** and **Maria** reports: Had very inclement weather. On the 12th August, when in Tongkin Gulf, encountered a severe storm, veering from N.W. towards W. and S. When near Halphong Bar passed the German barques **Mikado** and **Theresa Behn**.

CARGO. Per S. S. **Djemnah**, sailed 18th August, 1877:—For Continent, 587 bales Silk, 3 cases Silks, 30 cases Punjun Silk, 1,175 boxes and 50 half-chests Tea, and 384 pkgs. Sundries. For London, 759 bales Silk, 1 bale Waste Silk, 21 cases Silks, 1 case Treasure (\$20,100), 128 chests, 2,347 half-chests, 23,938 boxes, and 793 pkgs. Tea, and 284 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—Per **NORNA**, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday, the 20th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For BANGKOK.—Per **RAJANATTIANUHAR**, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet **OCEANIA** will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, August 10, 1877. au22

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—The English Contract Packet **BLINDOSTAN** will be despatched with Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, the 24th Inst.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

5 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, the 25th Inst.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra to Postage till

11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au25

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet **CHINA** will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows, instead of as previously notified:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, August 15, 1877. au20

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet **TRAQUADRY** will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 1st Sept., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to India* only; they will go on from Galle as unopened.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 31st Aug.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 1st September.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, August 18, 1877. au1

Shipping Intelligence. The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE. AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

Feb. 5, Carizal, Cardiff (Brest Feb. 23).

Mar. 17, D. Mo. Park, Sunderland v. S'pore.

Apr. 19, Cygnus, New York for Canton.

22, Bling (s.), Cardiff.

27, Fortuna (s.), Antwerp.

Apr. 8, Rota, Cardiff.

13, Vega, Hamburg.

May 8, Staghound, Liverpool.

4, James Rutherford, Hamburg.

7, Woodville, Antwerp.

10, David, Liverpool.

11, Neworth, Antwerp.

12, Peruvian, Liverpool.

13, Olandos, Cardiff.

18, Alstra, Melbourne.

19, Meteor, Hamburg.

15, Sophia, Liverpool.

16, Meteor, Hamburg.

19, Onedla, Penarth.

19, Hesperia (s.), Deal.

26, Alexandra, Penarth.

27, Kate Carmichael, Liverpool.

60, C. K. Bishop, Penarth.

31, Gilburn, Penarth.

June 2, Marco Polo, Hamburg.

4, Malbrak, London.

4, Faugh-a-Ballagh, London.

5, Rhuddlan Castle, Ouxhaven.

7, F'dinand Brumm, Portsmouth.

9, Elmstone, London.

13, Dartmouth, Penarth.

14, Denbighshire, Cardiff.

14, Helicon, Cardiff.

17, Onedla, Cardiff.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon: The Rev. E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo. Lo Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Kitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping. Goods per **Burmese** undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per **Emeralda** undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping. Noon.—*Layte* leaves for Manila.

Goods per **Cassandra** undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Amusement. 8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at Temperance Hall, Stanley Street.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS.

OR DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.

Mr. William Hepworth Dixon, the well-known historian and traveller, and author of "Her Majesty's Tower," has recently published a work—"The White Conquest"—in which he treats largely of the Chinese question in California.

Mr. Dixon studied the question on the spot—a circumstance that has enabled him to furnish some information respecting it both novel and interesting.

One of the best of the chapters is that giving the results of an interview he had with Lee Wong, a merchant of high standing and approved integrity, to whom he was introduced by the British Consul.

The information imported by Lee respecting his countrymen in California rather upsets many of the ideas commonly entertained here on the matter. Take, for instance, the institution that has always been known here as the "Six Companies." According to Lee there are only five companies, and all these are in reality located in China. What is generally known as the "Sixth Company" is simply a committee of management and arbitration, which does sit in San Francisco, and which is charged with looking after the business on the Pacific coast. The "Five Companies" collect the emigrants in China, carry them to Canton and Hongkong, make all arrangements for their transport, and see them put on board the mail steamers. The duty of the Committee or "Sixth Company" is to receive the emigrants on their arrival, and see that all their contracts and obligations are carried out. These remarks certainly throw a different light on the "Six Companies" than that in which they have hitherto been regarded here, and, as Mr. Dixon's observations indicate, in America. We know of nothing to disprove them, excepting that the Companies in their memorials to the authorities of San Francisco have spoken of themselves as the "Six Companies," and, if we remember rightly, most of the memorials bore six signatures. Still, as the Chinese do everything differently from other people, it is quite probable that the "Committee" signed for itself and the "Five Companies," as well. Lee imparted the additional information that the passage money of the emigrants was usually paid by the "Five Companies," but some of the emigrants paid it themselves. The following extract gives a little insight into the operations of the "Five Companies" in China:—

"The Five Companies send their agents up and down the provinces, both near the sea and far inland, to tell poor people, who are pinched for rice and tea, of the great markets which are opening for their labor in California, Oregon, and Nevada. They

find all means of transport; here by road, there by river; doing things so well—having plenty of rich men to help—that they bring a man to the coast in carts and boats for less money than he could get along on foot. For five dollars they pick him up in his village, and carry him down to Hongkong. If he is poor they take his bond for those five dollars, supplying his needs in meat and drink, for which they take a second bond. When he arrives in Hongkong, they get his licence and secure his berth. The fare is forty-five dollars, which money they pay, also a landing-fee of five dollars, which is repaid by the Steam Company to our Committee in San Francisco. These five dollars paid by the Committee go into the Dead Fund."

"Then, as a rule, each man who sails from Hongkong to San Francisco is not merely a pauper, but a pledged debtor and bondman."

"Hm! Chinaman is used to all that—he no care; he work hard and save much money. Then he go free."

"How much, on an average, is the amount of his debt when he lands?"

"From first to last a common passenger may owe his Company ninety or a hundred dollars. All this money he will have to work out."

"Do the Five Companies in China take his personal bond, trusting to the Sixth Company in San Francisco to get their money back?"

"They take a family bond as well. In China every man has some one—father, uncle, brother—who is ready to give pledges. If there be house and land, we take a lien on house and land, the family giving us a mortgage and allowing us interest at the rate of twenty-four or thirty-six per cent."

"A man with such a debt as you describe is virtually a slave?"

"In Canton, yes: in San Francisco, no. We never use such words. We are his master and parents. We receive him on landing into two great societies in San Francisco—the Wing Yung and the Fook Ting Tong—where he is watched over in life and death."

"What are these great societies of Wing Yung and Fook Ting Tong?"

"Wing Yung is our living office, near the county jail. When the ships arrive, we bring our people to Wing Yung, where we lodge them, feed them, and hire them out. Fook Ting Tong is our Dead Office, in Laurel-hill Cemetery, where we lay the ashes of our people till they can be sent home to China."

"Do many of your bondmen run away?"

"They cannot run away. They have no food, no money. They speak no English words; they know no Mexican magistrates. Nearly all the people in San Francisco think them bad men—paupers, convicts, and rebels. No family will engage a Chinaman unless we give him a character and guarantee his conduct. So they have to stay with us, or die in the streets. We let them out on hire, receiving their wages, and giving them so much a month to live on—till our debts are paid."

"About the second class—the men who pay their own fares, and come on their own account—are they on landing free from your control?"

"Free from the Sixth Company?"



even annoyed by the number and pertinacity of the slaves, who desire to inform themselves about or to purchase American machinery and inventions. Kerosene oil, lamps, clocks, sewing machines, and heavy cottons from the United States are sold here, but they are usually purchased first at Singapore or Hongkong. The merchant who settles here first, with a view to sell American goods, brought directly from the United States, must make a fortune. Cheese, butter, fruits, hams, salt pork, beef, candles, shoes, etc., of American production, can be sold at great advantage. There is apparently a first-class opportunity for one of more of our enterprising merchants to jump into a fortune.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.  
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMALLE.)  
August 18, 1877.

## ROBBERY.

Leung Akum, a gardener, was arraigned on two counts for robbing a silver watch and a gold chain, with an appendage, from Capt. Thos. F. Burr, on the 2nd August at Garden Road.

The prisoner at first pleaded not guilty, but afterwards said he was guilty.

It appeared that a Chinese gardener and another Chinaman were instrumental in the detection of this crime and in the recovery of the property. The Attorney-General, the Hon. G. Phillips, said that if some notice were taken of those who had behaved so well a great deal of good might be done. The Chinaman who had behaved himself so well had not, however, been found.

The Chief Justice said that so far as the Chinese gardener was concerned, he was in the Government employ, and he could bring his praiseworthy conduct to the notice of the Governor. As to the other man, it was a pity that he could not be found as he had done what was very creditable to himself.

The gardener was then called forward and informed that his conduct would be brought to the notice of the Governor.

Before the prisoner was sentenced, he was asked what he had to say in reference to the infamous statement he had made against Captain Burr.

The prisoner said he had nothing to say; but on his Lordship expressing surprise, the prisoner stated it was true. He was a small man, and how dared he to rob a man who was much taller and stronger than himself. The prosecutor's coat, moreover, was not torn in any way.

The Chief Justice said that, if the prisoner persisted in his infamous statement, His Lordship must pass a very severe sentence on him.

The prisoner replied through the interpreter in the affirmative.

His Lordship, in passing sentence on the prisoner, desired him to be informed that had as the robbery was, his conduct, by the way he had tried to cover it up or excuse it, had made it infinitely worse. His Lordship had read these depositions, which were taken on oath with the greatest care by a Magistrate who was known to be a very careful man, and from the locality and time of the occurrence, he must say that the statement against the Captain was infamous and untrue. The prisoner's own conduct had shown that he had stolen the things. He hid the watch away and did everything which an infamous robber would do. He was then sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and his Lordship observed that it was not half what he deserved.

His Lordship then complimented the gardener for the part he took in the detection of the crime and recovery of the property. His Lordship would take care to report it to the Governor, and he was sure the notice would be remembered to his advantage. As to the Chinaman who could not be found, his conduct was very good, and he trusted he would yet be discovered.

The Chief Justice then addressed Captain Burr and said that he thought it right to say that all who had read these depositions and who knew the facts of the case would approve of the way in which he had acted in this matter. His conduct throughout was exceedingly good, and for the way he had been exposed, he had the sympathy of every one who knew this case, and Capt. Burr left the Court without the slightest imputation from the infamous statement which the prisoner had made against him.

Capt. Burr thanked the Court for the expression it had made regarding himself. He had gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to prosecute this case, and the statement against him was utterly false. He was sick and had come down here for the benefit of his health. He had been only here two days and was a stranger. This circumstance and the fact of the time at which the robbery was committed (it being still light yet) precluded the possibility of the prisoner's assertion being true; it was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. Capt. Burr again thanked the Court for the expression of sympathy on his behalf.

The prisoner was then removed, and the sessions were adjourned till Monday next at 10 a.m., when the case of the *Leyte* will be taken.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THINGS IN GENERAL.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"  
Hongkong, August 18, 1877.  
Sir,—What is the meaning of the last sentence in the judgment delivered a few days ago by the Chief Justice in the Wong Apo case? The sentence is reported as follows: "Under the rules he (the Gaol Superintendent) could believe, have obtained from the Justices more severe means of coercing the prisoner, a man whose brutal violence it was necessary to conquer if the discipline of the Gaol was to be maintained." Of course Sir John Smalle knows what is being done in the Gaol and which is now pretty well common talk. Bearing this in mind, I have puzzled over the above sentence till I have arrived at one of three conclusions. It is quite possible they may never have occurred to the Chief Justice, but still the sentence seems explicable on no other grounds. Either he is giving expression in bitter irony to his disgust at the first steps having been taken to bring back to the Colony the state of insecurity which existed when he arrived out and for long afterwards; or he was "chaffing" the Governor for his ignorance of men in supposing that hardened ruffians did not require to be sternly treated; or he was "chaffing" the Justices for their tameness in submitting so quietly to the unconstitutional and despotic attitude of the power conferred on them by Ordinance, by the manner in which the Governor has issued that no flogging is to be administered without his sanction.

Of what use is it for the Superintendent to obtain more severe means from the Justices, if he cannot put them in force?

It is true that some of the long-sentence prisoners chose one of their number by lot to resist the Gaol authorities, in consequence of the injudicious remarks of the Governor when visiting the prison—the presence being that they wished the ration of bacon of which a Commission had recommended that they should be deprived, to be restored to them? Is it true that the Governor refused to allow the refractory man to be punished and himself came to the prison and metaphorically patted him on the back, telling him to be a good boy, and it would be all right, and that it would, only let it wait for a few days—let it go to work now like a good boy, and it would be all right, and that naughty man Tomlin would trouble him no more? The result, as everybody knows, is that Mr Tomlin was made to bear the brunt of the trouble, and by the method adopted matters were smoothed over for the time being. This certainly is not the way to maintain the discipline that is absolutely necessary for a gaol, and so far as matters have leaked out, it would seem that the Governor by his remarks in the hearing of the prisoners had excited hopes in the minds of the ignorant masses of Barbadoes—with what disastrous results is well known. Surely a man of common sense ought to have known how to avoid making such a fearful blunder, twice in his life. People here are not likely to forget the outbreak in Singapore Gaol two years ago, and should anything of the sort happen here, they will at once know where to lay the blame.

Wong Apo was a splendid specimen for the Governor to commence his philanthropic rages upon. He could scarcely have chosen a better to illustrate the foolishness of applying general principles indiscriminately in any or every case. Although the Governor has been keeping remarkably quiet, so far as the public know, during the short time he has been here, he has unmistakably put his foot into it in two cases already. Wong Apo's case is the first. By the way, the time for his second flogging is coming on again. Is the Governor yet convinced he is a deserving subject for it, and will he permit it to be inflicted?

The second case is the Examining Board for candidates in Chinese. There used to be a board, but the Governor has ignored it, and appointed Bishop Burdon and Mr Ng Ohoy to examine, with scant courtesy to the old Board who had done good service. He has tickled the Bishop by among him my Lord, and Mr Ng Ohoy, who is here for the attention that he does not receive here, is tickled by the deference paid him by the Governor and is willing to do anything in return. The result, however, is rather unfortunate as it seems they are scarcely competent—the Chinese paper set by them containing a great many mistakes—more I am told than was pointed out by a correspondent of the *China Mail*. With these two experiences of the Governor's ability to put his foot in it can scarcely be expected that he shall have to wait long for further examples, more especially as it is said he intends to govern Hongkong without advice and simply by the teachings of his inner consciousness.

The Colonial Office instructions say that the estimates for the following year have to be presented to the Council in July. There is still no word of their production. The Governor will doubtless discard all advice in the heads of Departments here, and solve something startling from his inner consciousness. Possibly he may propose to abolish the license fees for his pets the chair-coolies, and of course the licenses for Junks, Sampans and Cargo-boats will have to follow. Nothing however would so much redound to his popularity among the lower classes as repealing the licenses levied under what the estimates discreetly name Ordinance No. 12 of 1857. To provide for the deficiency caused by the abolition of these sources of revenue is a very simple matter for a great financier. Abolish the Central School and the expenses connected with it cease. Keep fast hold of the \$50,000 obtained for the piece of ground recently sold alongside of it, and which was intended to be devoted to the building of a New School, and sell the present School on the site upon which it is built. There you have the money and a great deal more, and no doubt attention will then be turned to see what further taxes can be reduced or abolished.

Yours faithfully,  
CORROSIVE.

## China.

(Herald, August 18.)

H. M. S. *Mosquito* leaves for Wen-chow to-morrow, Friday, and will return, we understand, about the 20th instant.

Last Sunday, the 5th instant, was observed by the Chinese officials as a public holiday—it being the birthday of the Emperor. A private letter from Amoy, under date 3rd instant, says that the cholera death-rate is much reduced, and that the port is far healthier than it was a fortnight ago. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining coolies—many having died from cholera, and others having left the place in a state of panic. It is no exaggeration to assert, says our informant, that the available gangs are reduced, through different causes, fully fifty per cent, and the few left are so scared that many of them will not work saying—"what is the use of our working, we shall most probably be dead to-morrow."

From Amoy, we learn that on the night of the 3rd instant the premises formerly occupied by Messrs Brown & Co. on the Amoy side of the harbour, were completely destroyed by fire. A foreigner with his wife and two children occupied the third floor, and barely had time to escape with their lives. Of course they lost all their clothes, furniture &c. The fire broke out about 6 p.m. on the 3rd, and it was quite 10 o'clock p.m. before all danger was over. At one time it looked as if some godowns, full of Formosan teas, were in danger, also Messrs Boyd's, and Russell's, as well as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank premises. Fortunately, the tide was high and a fair supply of water available, so the community was enabled to confine the fire to Messrs. Brown & Co.'s old long. Some sailors from the *Glenorchy* worked vigorously, and but for their exertions in pulling down the house of the late Mr. David Munro, Messrs. Johnston & Co.'s premises must have gone. No lives were lost, but some few chests of opium, belonging to a Parsee firm, were burnt or damaged. The excitement, we are informed, was intense, tea being carried about through the narrow streets in all directions, and the band being

covered with opium and bale goods. Coolies would not carry a drop of water for less than 25 cash a bucket. (C) Hong paid upwards of \$60 (sixty dollars), to outlast coolies to keep their fire engine going.

The practice of restricting vessels, especially the smaller craft, to the lower limits of Pagoda Anchorage, has met with repeated objections on the part of master mariners, and there really appears to be fair ground for these expressions of disapprobation. The Custom House at Pagoda Anchorage is most inconveniently situated; and, in fact, a very general opinion prevails that the present site would never have been pitched upon at all had it not been for certain vested interests in land, on that most ill-favored side of the river, that were allowed to over-ride all other considerations especially the public convenience and security. "If the Mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the Mountain," and it happens, most unfortunately for all concerned, that a large portion of the merchant shipping of this port is assigned an unsafe anchorage in order, apparently, that there may be closer proximity to the Custom House.

The gale predicted in our issue of the 26th ultimo, came off a little before its appointed time, though marked by almost unprecedented severity. It commenced to blow with some vigour on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and on the morning of the 6th the wind had attained very considerable force, gradually increasing in strength and continuing to blow, more or less, until the morning of the 8th, when the weather moderated. Fortunately, the wind blew steadily from one quarter, and was not therefore what is popularly termed a typhoon, or more correctly a cyclone. This will account for the comparatively small amount of damage done. On Monday and Tuesday nearly all traffic by native boats had ceased on the river, and was only partially resumed on Wednesday. The letters per S. S. *Han Kwang* which arrived from Shanghai on the afternoon of the 6th were only delivered on the 8th, it being deemed impossible to despatch either sampan or steam-launch from the vessel. From Pagoda Anchorage, we hear that several vessels dragged their anchors. During the night of Monday the *Orestes* Wave dragged her anchor, necessitating the shifting of her berth to a position further up the river, she however again dragged, and on Tuesday the wind blowing in strong gusts made the vessel almost unmanageable, and she fouled the pilot boat *No. Name*, doing her some damage, and later on she fouled the *Nadeshda*, damaging her slightly, while her own damage consisted of smashed skylight, and bins, with sundry chafes &c. She eventually anchored near the C. M. S. N. Co.'s hulk, and has since discharged cargo and gone into dock. The *Jessie Macdonald* and *Nadeshda* held on well, never having started their anchors. The *Anna Cecilia*, anchored half way between Pagoda and Spithead Island, appear to have dragged considerably. Most of the Arsenal vessels sent down light spars and masts and rode out the gale.

## THE CHINA JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

(Shanghai Courier.)

At the beginning of last year we noted a recovery of the share market to the extent of a million taels appreciation in the value of certain stocks in 1876, and expressed a hope at the end of the year to be able to chronicle a still more important reaction. That is certainly now in our power, as the following estimate of the market values of those that are left of the same group of stocks will show:—

	31 Dec. 75	30 Aug. 77
H'kong & Shanghai Bank	3,811,000	5,280,000
Shanghai Steam N. Co.	1,620,000	2,262,000
China Coast S. N. Co.	315,000	337,000
Shanghai Dock Co.	84,600	105,600
Footing Dock Co.	80,750	89,750
Shanghai Gas Co.	216,000	213,750
Yenchow Gas Co.	64,720	73,000
Yangtze Ins. Assn.	735,000	856,000
Chinese Insurance Co.	244,200	260,910
H'kong Fire Ins. Co.	795,200	836,800
China Fire Ins. Co.	431,160	444,000
Shanghai & H'kong Wharf	205,400	197,500

Tls. 8,608,080 10,978,610  
Here there is an appreciation since last January, 1876, of Tls. 2,371,530, making 28 per cent increase of value all round.

Nor can this rise in value be attributed to unground speculation: the position of the various companies fully warrants it, as is proved by the following figures:—

	Return on investment at present market price	Dividend per cent	Per annum	5.39 per cent	8	11.77	7.32	10.48	8.12	9.09
H'kong & Shanghai Bank	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
China Coast Steam Navigation Company	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Shanghai Dock Company	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Footing Dock Company	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Shanghai Gas Company	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Yenchow Gas Company	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Yangtze Insurance Association	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Chinese Insurance Company	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
H'kong Fire Insurance Company	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
China Fire Insurance Company	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Shanghai & H'kong Wharf Company	10.50	42	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16

The price of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, it is true, appears unduly

high, judged by the above standard; but buyers have great confidence in the prospects of the Bank; the forthcoming report is expected to show a considerable increase to reserve; and the profit on negotiating the China Loan, shortly to be brought out, it is anticipated will, together with the ordinary profit of the current half year, go far to make up the reserved funds to the desiderated million, when it is proposed to pay increased dividends; indeed, that limit might even be exceeded at the end of the year.

The value of S. S. N. stock is based upon the statement made at the meeting of the 23rd March last; but little variation is possible from the figures in our estimate, the price and expenses having been nearly all fixed. £11,000 was deducted by Messrs. Baring Brothers from the proceeds of the U. S. Bonds in their hands to meet the judgment against the owners of the *Chusan* in favour of the trustees of Ardrossan harbour. We append the calculation by which we make the valuation of the stock Tls. 34.1.0 per share; the shares go on increasing in value at the rate of about 21 candareens per month owing to the interest accruing from the unexpired instalments of purchase money.

Balance in Russell & Co.'s hands, Tls. 20,000  
do. of purchase money, Tls. 756,000  
Interest payable by the C. M. S.  
N. Co. from 1st June to date, 50,000

Tls. 825,000

Commission, at 3 1/2 % on return to shareholders covering all liquidation and agency charges, say Tls. 28,600  
Except Legal Expenses;

For costs of appeal in Ardrossan Case, Tls. 11,000  
and in Shanghai Tls. 2,850  
Auditors & Directors say, Tls. 2,000  
Hospital Charge U. S. G., Tls. 16,300  
57,750

22,500 shares at Tls. 34.1.0 each, Tls. 767,250  
It is believed that the balance of the purchase money will be very shortly provided by the Central Government.

In estimating the present value of Fire shares, we have deducted sums equivalent to those charged in the last reports for losses, charges, and returns to contributors, and estimated on the same basis, the profits for the first half of this year.

A very fair field for investors is offered by our local stocks, and the very handsome rate of eight per cent per annum on their savings is almost obtainable on excellent security. Besides a solid eight per cent per annum the investor likes to listen to the flattering tale of hope: nor is the last and best gift of Pandora absent to whisper encouragement in his ear. If the forthcoming report for the half year shows, as is rumoured, a profit of some \$350,000, *Hongkong* and *Shanghai* Bank stock will show assets value 17 per cent premium, making the market price 19 per cent premium on the assets, not much to pay for the goodwill of so flourishing a concern, with a probability of increased dividends next year. An investment in S. S. N.'s, besides 8 per cent interest, offers the certainty of a profit of 12 per cent upon its liquidation sooner or later. The *China Coast Steam Navigation Co.*, it is true, pays no dividend, but it offers magnificent chances to the more speculative and bold investor. Our morning contemporary has made careful enquiries and finds that the grain contract of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company is double a remunerative rate. That Company gets 8 mace per shih of 140 catties, that is, 43 candareens a picul, for conveying rice from the interior of this province and Chekiang to Tung-chow on the Peiho; deducting seven candareens for the internal transit, there are 36 candareens left for the sea-going steamers. The *China Coast* steamers are conveying large quantities of grain to the North, as will be seen by the Customs' Return, at we understand, 2 to 3 mace per picul. An average of 25 candareens would be a highly remunerative rate, according to the *Daily News*; this is perhaps slender ground for expecting a good dividend from the *China Coast*, but the Company's management ought to make the stock worth attention. The *Shanghai Dock Co.* has accumulated a reserve over Tls. 8,000, and if all goes well will, in a few years, be in a position to increase its dividend. The *Footing Dock Co.* distributes all its earnings, which, if they cannot be increased, are at any rate secure for ten years, and the stock returns nearly 12 per cent on its present low quotation. Investors in *Gas* shares are, we presume, satisfied with the regularity of the dividends, the earnings of the Company showing but little tendency to increase. The *Yangtze Insurance Association* has proposed to reduce its dividend from 15 per cent on Tls. 500, to 12 per cent, in the first instance, on Tls. 350, but the dividend will be afterwards increased from the surplus earnings of subsequent years. The Secretary's circular of June 5th estimated that the assets would amount on 31st December next to Tls. 756 per share. We do not know if any increase is expected in the *Chinese Insurance Co.*'s dividend, which is remarkably regular. In 1880 the *Hongkong Fire Insurance Company* is likely, unless unusual calamities befall it, to have made up its reserved funds to a million dollars, and divide 80 per cent of its profits amongst the shareholders; the dividend might be estimated then at \$50 or \$60 per share. It is impossible to predict when the *China Fire* will have made up its reserved funds. The *Hongkong Wharf*, having raised shares and reduced contributions, is likely to show a handsome balance sheet at the end of the year, and a good dividend may be fairly lower upon an eight per cent dividend. The mutual insurance offices, such as the *North China*, the *Union*, and *China Traders'* appear to share in the general prosperity; but as the general public cannot be interested in them, an analysis of their business would be foreign to our purpose.

Nor would it be within our scope to treat of the *China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company*. Not only because the shares are not allowed to be held by foreigners, but also because they are not largely held by Chinese Merchants. Our Chinese fellow-residents are, and have been, large shareholders in the various local companies to which we have referred, but show little disposition to invest in the Mandarin Steam Company, as they usually term it. When the S. S. N. is finally liquidated, Chinese merchants will probably have a smaller interest in steam shipping than for many years past. Although the whole of the increase in value referred to does not accrue to this port, we trust the figures will give heartiness to the toast of "Prosperity to Shanghai," which it has been so long a laboured task to propose at the customary banquet.

## Japan.

Mosco.

The *Higo News* informs us that the Emperor and Empress left on the 28th July on their return to Tokio.

That the Japanese are about to erect a green light on the breakwater of the Eastern Camber will be welcome news to shipmasters, as we believe they have frequently complained of the difficulty of making Kobe anchorage at night. There was an extraordinary but exciting "dark hunt" on Tuesday night last at about 11 o'clock, in front of the Higo Hotel. Two foreign sailors who had been drinking more than was good for them in the native town, and making some disturbance, were being brought to the Municipal Station in a jirikaba by the native police, when, on arriving close to the American hatches, one of them burst his bonds and jumped into the sea. A boat was at once obtained, but the tide was in and the man got between the native bund wall and the piles in front of it, which formed a breastwork for him. The water was just breast high, and getting a stone in each hand he defied his enemies with success till, through ignorance of the locality, he allowed himself to be brought up against a flight of wooden steps, when he was overpowered, and after some further but not very violent resistance, and one momentarily successful attempt at escape, he was lodged in the Municipal Station.

## NAGASAKI.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* says dysentery and diarrhoea prevail to an alarming extent throughout Japan. Many foreigners have suffered, and several cases have proved fatal. The Settlement had a narrow escape from a general conflagration on Saturday evening, as the wind was pretty high at the time. In the premises of Kung-On, a chandelier fell down, and the kerosene lighting got beneath the flooring and it seemed that it would be impossible to extinguish the flames, but happily they were at last overcome and the Settlement saved. The Press says mortality amongst the wounded in Nagasaki is becoming fearfully rampant. Four were buried from the Tea House Hospital before eight o'clock on Wednesday morning and the stench which emanates from these hot-beds of disease must ultimately generate a plague. Foreigners should join en masse and spare no exertion to further the removal of the wounded to native town. A large quantity of a spurious article has recently arrived in Nagasaki, and is being hawked about the Settlement under the name of *Chefoo silk*. A house to house visitation takes place, and the importunities of the Celestial vendors are to the uninitiated almost irresistible. Small-pox is alarmingly prevalent in the vicinity of Saga. The black spot continues to appear at every juncture. The victims to this dread disease appear to be turned loose, without thought of the havoc which may result from such thoughtless exposure.

The *Rising Sun* says that ice is selling rapidly in Nagasaki at from 10 to 15 cents per pound. The *s.s. Argentine* left on the 25th ult., with a full cargo of coals, and the trade in the Takasima article is rapidly re-assuming the proportions it had attained before the last disastrous fire. Meanwhile, an enterprising speculator is about to prospect for the mineral nearer Nagasaki; and with the object of examining the lower seams on the island of Kosaki, elaborate boring machinery has just been received which it is believed will soon be in operation.

## QUARANTINE AT FITZROY ISLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

Fitzroy Island, situated about 90 miles south from Cooktown, as most of your readers know, has been converted into a quarantine station. An experience, therefore, of a passage in a coolie ship from Hongkong, concluded with sixteen days' quarantine on Fitzroy Island, may not be an uninteresting thing to those not regularly blessed. At Hongkong, 762 Chinese embarked in our vessel for the golden castle of Chinese expectations—Cooktown. Only 711 were provided for by the agents, but fortunately no great inconvenience was experienced by this culpable negligence on their part. On coming on board at Hongkong, all rifles and guns were taken from the Chinese passengers, and carefully looked up, as a precaution against accident.

Two days after the voyage was commenced, condensed water was served out to the coolies; they point blank refused to touch it and demanded the water such as used by the officers of the ship and European passengers; the Chinese interpreter in a mysterious manner informing the officers, that the coolies were prepared for a "big row," if forced to use this water. The captain deemed it prudent to give way to the coolies, and peace was restored. Several disturbances bearing more or less of a serious aspect occurred, and on one occasion, a Chinaman, evidently the ringleader of a large party, during a time of great excitement, shouted defiance to captain and officers, and declared that if the wishes of the passengers were not acceded to, that there was a party on board strong and able enough to take the ship. Bold language this, on board of a British steamer. The coolies got all they contended for, and the result was that they hardly knew where to put bounds to their demands. Arrived at Cooktown, although no serious sickness had occurred on board, and although the captain solemnly laid a protest against the proceedings, we were ordered to undergo sixteen days' quarantine at Fitzroy Island. When we arrived at Fitzroy the boats were lowered, and the coolies ordered to get into them. They vehemently refused to do so, pretending to believe that the tents which were occupied by the four men that had then charge of the island contained dead or dying Chinese. A few of the orderly Chinese got into a boat, but they were attacked by the comrades on the bulwarks with billets of wood, and were forced to beat a retreat to the vessel. After several hours spent in stormy altercation, the coolies appointed a deputation from their midst to inspect the shore. The report being favorable, the men cleared out of the vessel with all despatch.

That evening on shore, and at their camp, the hills resounded with the report of firearms; it was then discovered that nearly four out of five of the whole number had revolted, so that the hundred rifles taken from them at Hongkong were after all a farce. One man died at Fitzroy a few days after he landed, and his grave is, I believe, the last on the island; his disease not being, however, contagious, no opposition was given to our leaving anchor at the end of the sixteen days in order to return to Cooktown, and now our Chinese friends are doubtless hurrying along the road to the Palmer, to win a fortune or to find a grave.

By far the largest portion of the coolies above referred to were from the lowest grades of society, about 400 of them being so unwholesome in appearance as to lead to the

expectation that should the opportunity offer they would be capable of any excess. Most of the passengers had obtained the means necessary for their transit, by placing in the hands of the agents at Hongkong some of their relatives, such as brothers or sisters. Agents again receive them at Cooktown, and what with these eagle-clawed agents and other troubles, the lot of these slaves—for they can be called nothing else—is by no means an enviable one.

Before closing this sketch let me revert to the quarantine station. The extent of the island is about 6000 acres. An abundance of fresh water which flows down several creeks, the sides of which are densely covered with thick and almost impenetrable scrub, is of itself a great recommendation; but there is no animal life on the island, no signs of wallaby or possum, and fortunately no snakes have been seen. The most magnificent groups of granite boulders, clustered together in the most fantastic and romantic fashion, will be sure to attract the admiration of most persons, unless such are made bilious in the extreme owing to the deprivation of liberty. Butterflies of the most gorgeous plumage will repay the exertions of a collector, whilst broken pieces of coral may be picked up by the million, on the only beach the island possesses, which is just opposite to the anchorage.

The soil is rich, and there are many hundreds of acres upon which the grass stands thick as corn. My advice to those forced to remain at Fitzroy Island for a season, is "determine to make your stay as agreeable as possible, and you will find much to repay you in the scenery and belongings of the place." To the Government I would say, send a few rabbits and kangaroos to Fitzroy Island to afford amusement and food for those forced to remain there, and make improvements at once, as regards the sanitary arrangements in connection with the Chinese camps.—*Queenslander*.

## CURE FOR CHOLERA.

A Correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* says:—As the Cholera is now committing ravages in another portion of China, it will be well that the following facts in regard to Spirits of Camphor as a curative and preventive agent, should be as widely published as possible.

In 1854-5, a Dr. Rubin treated 877 cases in Naples with this remedy, and every case recovered.

In 1855 he treated 51 cases with the same result.

In the former period 164 cases were treated by other medical men, with the same remedy, with the same result.

Some of the cases are stated to have been "terribly severe."

The value of this remedy has been also abundantly proved in England.

The directions for using it are as follows:—

The patient when seized, should at once lie down and be well wrapped up in blankets. He should take, every five minutes, four drops of the Spirits of Camphor (made as hereafter described). In very severe cases the dose ought to be increased from five to twenty drops every five minutes. If the man be of advanced age, accustomed to take wine and spirits, where so small a quantity has no effect, give a small coffee-spoonful every five minutes. It is stated that ordinarily, in two, three, or four hours, the reactionary fever will set in, with abundant perspiration, and that cure will then follow.

For preventing an attack, a person in good health may take every day a dose of five drops. If there is reason to fear an attack, the dose may be repeated three or four times a day.

The dose should be taken on sugar, never in water.

The following is the method of making the Spirits of Camphor.—Equal parts by weight of Camphor and of Spirits of Wine of the strength sixty overproof, should be put into a bottle, and shaken occasionally till the camphor is all dissolved. If the spirit is of the strength stated, it will dissolve and hold in solution its own weight of Camphor.

## Quotations.



